

TSIMANAMPETSOTSA NATIONAL PARK

Category: Tsimanampetsotsa National Park, Category II

Manager: Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

Area: 202,525 ha

Geolocation: Province of Toliara; Region of Atsimo Andrefana; Districts of Ampanihy and Betioky Atsimo

International label: Biosphere Reserve, RAMSAR site, Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA), Priority Area for Plant Conservation (PAPC)

Start of FAPBM financings: 2007

NAMING

The lake is namd after the halophilic swampy vegetation around the site.

The literal translation of its name means «without dolphin» despite the salinity of the lake.

FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The Tsimanampetsotsa National Park consists of a **spiny forest** on the Mahafaly limestone plateau, a salt lake and several caves and avens.

The national park is considered as wetland of international importance, among the migration sites of flamingos and other water birds on the island.

The national park is best known as the home to the **radiated tortoises** *(Astrochelys radiata).*



SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS



SPECIES OF

PLANTS

including: 180

endemic to

Madagascar

(81%): 2 are

classified

as critically

endangered and

2 as endangered;

5 local endemics

(3%)

SPECIES

OF OTHER

MAMMALS

SPECIES OF

CARNIVORANS

including **1** local

endemic species

classified as

endangered and

1 other species

classified as

vulnerable, namely

the fossa

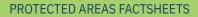
124 SPECIES OF BIRDS of which 2 are classified as endangered (including the Madagascar grebe) and 4 vulnerable

8 SPECIES OF LEMURS including 1 classified as critically endangered (namely the sifaka) and 2 endangered (including the Maki)



55 SPECIES OF REPTILES

including 2 local endemics, of which 1 is classified as endangered; 2 species of turtles are critically endangered and 4 other reptile species are vulnerable





PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Salt lake, dry spiny thicket, dry littoral spiny thicket (low xerophilic thicket), dry decidous forest, riparian forest, marshes, degraded xerophilic thicket, secondary

thickets, caves and avens connected by a network of underground rivers.

PRESSURES AND THREATS



Exploitation of radiated tortoises for local consumption and illegal traffic, selective logging of forest trees for timber, bush fires, land clearing, etc.



ECONOMIC VALUE

It is a **tourist site for nature discovery** and especially for the culture of the region (Mahafaly). However, the number of visitors is not yet important to date.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES'

As with all protected areas managed by MNP, the management of Tsimanampetsotsa National Park is **collaborative co-management** with the participation of local community members in conservation and development activities. They are brought together in **CLPs (Local Park Committees) and COSAPs** (Protected Areas Steering and Support Committees).





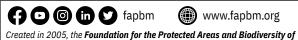
The FAPBM's support for the Tsimanampetsotsa National Park began **in 2007** with the establishment of the German Government's Sinking Fund.

Poaching of tortoises and lemurs, as well as fires are the main pressures on the park.

The conservation status of the National Park's conservation targets is not strongly impacted by these pressures. Nevertheless, it could be weakened

with the increase in the number of fire points in the region these past few years.





Madagascar (FAPBM) is a Malagasy trust fund dedicated to the conservation of Madagascar's biodiversity. It is an innovative and sustainable financing mechanism for Madagascar's Protected Areas System (SAPM).